



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1911.
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Settlements throughout the Far
East.

No. 16,606. 號大零百六千六萬壹第 日三十二月六年三統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號八十月七年一十百九十一英港香

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EASY PAYMENTS.

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[a30.6]

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A strong British Corporation Registered
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C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.

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[a35.1]

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PORLTAND CEMENT.

In Casks 3/5 lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [a79.3]

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IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General
Stockholders and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37,
Hing Loong Street (2nd St. west of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515. [a56]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.03 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. ... 9.45 to 11.30 p.m.
every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des
Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [a56]

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BEDSTEADS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES. WHITE ENAMELLED TWIN BEDSTEADS.

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COMBINATION AND CAMP BEDS, CHILDREN'S COTS,
HAIR, BOX SPRING AND CHAIN MATTRESSES,
DOWN AND FEATHER PILLOWS, MOSQUITO CURTAINS,
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[a28]

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MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.
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The S.S. "SUI TAI" leaving on SUNDAYS at 12.30 P.M. connects with the
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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

[a144]

DEINHARD & CO.'S

WORLD-FAMOUS.

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

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[a24]

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[No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.]

[No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.]

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always

ready at short notice.

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Floating Docks.

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Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [a56]

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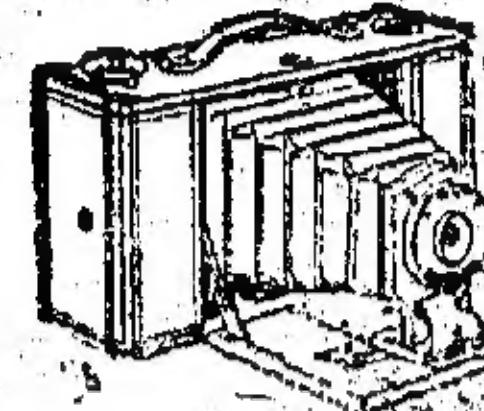
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[257]

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DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT.—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. | No. 2 DOCK. | No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, turbines, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—
100 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards, or 15.1 acres.

Customs-brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

[a713]

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LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that are already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18TH, 1911.

THERE has been much talk during the past two years about the imperative necessity of China having an Army and Navy "worthy of her size and dignity" and evidence is not wanting that real progress is being made in this direction. At the present time China has under construction two training cruisers and another cruiser, two being built in England and one in America. Three destroyers have been ordered and a number of sea-going and river gunboats. It has also been reported that instructions were cabled London recently to engage a British Officer as Adviser to the Naval Department. The small squadrons which China already possesses have been reorganised to some extent, and it has apparently been decided to open a Naval College at Peking. When this is done it is proposed to close the existing Naval Schools at Canton, Foochow and Nanking, leaving only the school at Chefoo, which will become merely an elementary Naval School. Another Naval College and secondary school, as well as Mining, Gunner and Torpedo Schools, and Naval Barracks will be provided in Nanking Sound. The expenditure already incurred in these developments is beginning to be a source of considerable uneasiness. It is a drain, says one native paper, which the country at this juncture can ill-afford to stand. Yet as the country progresses it is recognised that China must have much more elaborate

programmes than the little, unambitious scheme she is now carrying out, and this reflection has led a Chinese writer to point out how important it is that China should take measures at once to ensure that the ships she will need in the future shall be built in dockyards of her own. The writer reminds his readers that when China builds her own ships the money will not be wholly lost to the country. Wages, for instance, form a very heavy item in the expenditure column, and when these are paid to Chinese instead of foreign workmen the country will not feel the burden to the same extent, while at the same time they would be training up a body of engineers and skilled mechanics to render useful service to their country. Our Peking contemporary which elaborates this idea says that though at the beginning a good deal of the materials would still have to be imported, yet it is estimated by an agent of one of the best known firms in England that, even from the start, a net saving of twenty per cent. could be effected. We should gravely doubt the qualifications of an "expert" who made such a statement as this. We do not know whether Japan set up her dockyards and began building her warships with any notion of an immediate saving in cost of construction, but we have always understood that Japan has not found that ships can be built cheaper in her own yards than they can be built abroad, and China would be well advised to get rid of the delusion that she will not have to pay as dearly for her experience in ship construction as other beginners have had to do. China must walk in these matters before she begins to gallop. The Department is certainly acting for the best in placing orders for destroyers and gunboats with yards already existing on the China coast. Though all the important shipbuilding yards are foreign-owned they all depend on Chinese labour, and the Naval Department therefore in placing orders with such yards are helping the Chinese employees to gain the experience which will fit them for employment in China's naval dockyards when she is in a position to establish them. The proposal which our Peking contemporary urges the Naval Department to consider is whether an arrangement could not be made with a firm of the standing, say, of VICKERS or ARMSTRONGS to set up a shipbuilding plant on the coast of China. Until China is in a position to guarantee that the money will be forthcoming for a shipbuilding programme which would keep a large dockyard establishment fully employed it would be wasting time to discuss the subject. No doubt it will be on some such plan as this that China will eventually proceed; but for the present the suggestion appears to be one of purely academic interest.

The police have been notified that a thief stole from 46, Wu Hu Street, Kowloon, \$8 worth of clothing and \$17 in money.

An invitation has been extended to the Shanghai Cricket Club by the officers of the British Navy to send up a cricket team to Weihaiwei during the summer.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieutenant C. A. N. Hume-Spy, R.G.A., from 1st August to 30th September, 1911.

The plague return for last week showed 19 cases and 16 deaths. Yesterday four cases were reported, bringing the total for the year up to 213. Two cases of cholera were notified last week. One proved fatal.

The fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, August 19th. There are, as usual, six events on the programme, for which entries close on August 9th.

The local strike of shipbuilders is practically at an end. The employees of six out of the fourteen yards have returned to work, while in the other instances the strikers have no work to go to, the employers having imported men from Canton.

On the 13th instant the master of a goldsmith's shop in Queen's Road Central sent a fob with a piece of gold valued \$40 to another shop to get it made into jewellery. The gold was not delivered, and the fob has not since been seen.

Mr. C. Lacy Goodrich has been appointed general Oriental agent of the San Francisco Seaside Route, with headquarters at 17, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan. The San Francisco Seaside Route is that of the Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu and the Western Pacific Railway, Denver and Rio Grand Railroad.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th July shows that of non-Chinese there were 413 to the Library and 130 to the Museum; and of Chinese 175 to the former and 2,417 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, visited by 538 persons and the Museum by 2,597.

Sergeant Major J. Catler, R.G.A., wife and three children arrived in the command by the P. & O. S. Nore on 14th instant, and are taken on the strength of the command accordingly.

Interest in the Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay will be increased this week by the middleweight boxing competition which is being arranged. Entries for this close on the 19th instant; the preliminaries will be fought on the 20th, the semi-finals on the 21st, and the final will take place on Saturday, 22nd inst.

The New York Tribune says—Miss Yu Jung Chang, grand-niece of Li-Hung Chang, was to get on June 14th the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Welles Colleto, Aurora, N.Y. Miss Chang is nineteen years old, and has completed her college courses in four and one-half years, the first half-year being spent in taking some preparatory work, and in perfecting herself in English, though she had a slight knowledge of the language before coming to this country. After her graduation she will go to New York to study social work, and in November she will return to her home in Shanghai to work among her own people.

A Paris paper publishes the last letter written to her wife by Dr. Manay, the French physician, who died at his post in the plague hospital in Manchuria, from which we take the following: "Ma femme chérie et adorée—When you receive this letter I shall be no more, and shall have gone to await them. I was seized at seven o'clock in the morning, but I kept at my duties until the afternoon. My little daughter, you were right, papa is going to die. My affairs are simple. [There follow some directions as to the doctor's estate.] Think of me. Love me, as I love you. Minette, adored one, dear children, friends, adieu. Later I shall meet you. It is useless for you to come out here to visit my grave. You might take the mauldy also, and the children would be left alone. My Minette, do not come at any price. And the dying doctor adds: "Embrace les minets chéris. Je vous adore. Priez pour moi."

MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S PERTINENT QUERIES.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon Mr. Shelton Hooper, pursuant to notice will ask:

- (1) Can you inform the Board why the words "and at para 480 of the Regulation of Hongkong, 1910," in the repealing clause of the new Seavoyage and Conservancy Bye-laws, which words were by special resolution of the Board deleted from the draft Bye-laws submitted, have been re-inserted?
- (2) By whose authority were they re-inserted?
- (3) If you were aware of the addition before it was submitted to the Legislative Council, did you inform the Government that the Board did not wish these words inserted?
- (4) Is it correct as stated in the Government Gazette of July 7th that the words in the repealing clause referred to in question No. 1 were passed by the Sanitary Board?
- (5) If not, will you acquaint the Government with the error?

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following warnings were received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Formosa moving N.E. or N.E.

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

A message from Manila received at 4 p.m. read:—Cyclone or Typhoon near or over the part of Formosa Channel moving N. or N.E.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT A BANQUET.

An amusing incident happened when General Botha rose to reply to the toast of "Our Guests" at the luncheon given at the Eighty Club to the overseas Premiers. When he had spoken his introductory words in Dutch, the interpreter (a lady) who was by his side, proceeded to translate his speech. The toastmaster, apparently thinking that this was another ill-fragile interpreter, caught the interpreter by the shoulder and was about to remove her from the room, amid the general laughter of the company, when Mr. Lloyd George explained the real position to him, and, after an apology from the toastmaster General Botha continued his speech.

SIR JAMES BARR ON A "NEW ERA."

Sir James Barr, the well-known Liverpool physician, addressing the congress of the Canadian Medical Association, said that the dawn of a new era in the medical world was breaking forth, and under the system of prevention of disease there should be little future need of surgical interference.

Canada should see that it was peopled by a vigorous and intellectual race. It should shut out degenerate foreigners as it would exclude a mad dog.

"I advise you," said Sir James, "not to allow the mentally deficient to produce children. The sooner you begin a selective process the sooner will you attain a perfect race."

ONE OF US.

JUNE 22, 1911.
Because I wear a crown on 'e'ead and I wears
a hilly-cock 'at'.
I'm not such a grouser, nor yet such a fool, as to
worry meself for that.
I'm kind o' enjoying the flags and cheers, and
all the feathers and fuss.
For George the Fifth is a man and a King and
jolly well one of us.

I've seen the world, and 'e knows the world,
ashore, you can bet, au'afar!
Though the eight of my ambition is a trip on a
Margit boat.
'E's a very fin' shot, and a very good sport—
and all that sort o' thing;
Gawd bless 'im—because 'e is one of us—
although 'e is George the King.

V. D.

SUPREME COURT

Monday, July 17th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

A QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTION

Their Lordships the Chief Justice (Sir T. Pigott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompecta) sat to hear an appeal in the action brought by Li Po Hung against the Yik Lung Bank, Li Ling Shih, Li Po Lun, Li Po Lung and Li Po Yung to recover from the Bank \$82,212.40 and interest, being \$30,341.13 paid by the plaintiff to the Imperial Bank of China, and balance thereof expense incurred by plaintiff in raising the said amount on mortgage as security for the Yik Lung Bank under a contract dated May 20th, 1910, whereby plaintiff and the other four defendants and Li Po Chuen, who is a minor, guaranteed the repayment to the Imperial Bank of China of all sums to the extent of \$150,000 as might thereafter become due to the said Bank from the Yik Lung Bank. Plaintiff claimed against the remaining four defendants as joint sureties with the plaintiff under the contract for contribution in respect of the sum of \$82,212.49 paid by the plaintiff, and interest thereon. Plaintiff also claimed interest at the rate of eight dollars per cent. per annum. Judgment was delivered on March 3rd in favour of defendants, and the plaintiff appealed that that judgment be reversed and asked that it be adjudged that the plaintiff recover costs from the respondents.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the plaintiff's claim was for a contribution under a letter of guarantee dated 23rd May, 1910, which all the defendants signed and under which plaintiff had been called upon to pay. Subsequent to the 20th May there was some sort of written agreement entered into between the parties on 11th January, but that agreement was not carried out, a verbal arrangement being entered into the same day as the written one. Proceeding to relate the facts, Mr. Alabaster stated that the female defendant was a concubine and executrix of a man named Li Sing, who died in 1900. He left six sons, the eldest of whom was Li Pak, who might be described as the villain of the piece. The fifth son was Li Po Hung, the plaintiff. Counsel then referred to the Judge's notes.

The hearing was adjourned.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Wood yesterday fined five Chinese fishermen \$5 apiece for trespassing on Stonecutters' Island.

Mr. Hazland yesterday sentenced a Chinese to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for being found on No. 6 Sampan Street with intent to commit a felony. A similar sentence was imposed on a man who was arrested in a Japanese store at 202, Queen's Road East on a like charge.

The effrontery of the Chinese thief passes all understanding. That he does not weigh probabilities was made manifest in a case which was heard by Mr. Hazland yesterday. While a laundryman was asleep on the hillside a coolie endeavoured to relieve him of his trousseau, and had almost taken them off when the sleeper awoke and seized him. His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A native was charged before Mr. Hazland with snatching a handbag from a Chinese lady near the Seamen's Institute, Praya East, on Saturday night. When he secured the handbag the thief rushed through Grosvenor Street into Queen's Road, and was then arrested by two gaoi guards. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, four hours' stocks and two whippings of twelve strokes each.

A Chinese orator was charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner at Yamato. The defendant was haranguing a mob when Lance-Sergeant Ingham approached and ordered him to "move on." The orator was slow to obey, and the policeman promptly to do his duty. When the latter was physically enforcing his order the defendant called on the mob to ston him. The mob responded, but were eventually dispersed, and yesterday the defendant was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

On Saturday night Inspector Gourlay and a posse of police raid'd No. 9, Tai Ning Street, Wongkotku, where a number of Chinese were found smoking opium. One of the defendants was charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with being the keeper of an opium den, and 25 others were charged with smoking therein. Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) represented the first defendant. The case was remanded until Wednesday afternoon, the first defendant being allowed bail in the sum of \$250, and each of the others in the sum of \$5.

Customs officers made a seizure of 950 ticals of loose opium on the German steamer "Petchaburi" last weekend, the drug being found concealed in the hold. Following the seizure the crew were mustered on deck, and after investigation the boatswain was accused of being the owner of the opium. He denied ownership and stated that it belonged to the lamp trimmer, who was not present at the muster. Subsequently, he was found concealed in one of the lifeboats, and was charged before Mr. Wood yesterday with being in possession of the opium. After hearing witness, His Worship decided that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and discharged the defendant.

The other papers regard the "Koelnische Zeitung" article with disquietude, and declare that Germany cannot sell her vital interest in Morocco for a few pieces of silver.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH BRUTER'S AGENCY.]

A TURKISH COLUMN AMBUSHED.

LONDON, July 17th.

A Turkish column under Edem Pasha has been ambushed by Musshirun Albasins between Ipsk and Dpijkova.

Edem Pasha was wounded and the Turks lost 200 in killed and wounded.

LORD ESHER.

LONDON, July 17th.

Lord Esher, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is making good progress.

PRINCE LEOPOLD THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

LONDON, July 15th.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, while camping with the Territorials at Lulworth in Dorsetshire, met with an accident. His horse bolted and he was thrown to the ground, being badly cut about the head and arms. His condition is not dangerous and he is progressing favourably.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

GERMAN PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, July 17th.

The opinion of the Japanese newspapers regarding the Alliance has not yet been received.

The Berliner Tageblatt compliments the British on their diplomacy and extreme cleverness in solving the problem of the renewal of the Alliance, which had become practically worthless.

The Vossische Zeitung states that friendship remains, but the obligation to render help has been pierced through and through.

The Tagess Zeitung says that the revised Treaty is a most important political success for America, which is on the way to become a second centre in the mighty British state system.

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN OPINION.

LONDON, July 17th.

The new Treaty has given great satisfaction in Australia.

Mr. Hughes, the Acting Federal Premier, in an interview, declared that Australians might congratulate themselves on the renewal of the Treaty, which gave Australia ten years instead of four to prepare for defence against imminent danger.

Canadian opinion is generally favourable. The practical exclusion of the United States from the operation of the Treaty is regarded as removing for Canadians the only serious objection to the alliance.

MOTOR DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 17th.

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner of the Commonwealth, was motoring with his son and daughter at Broadstairs when the car collided with another and dashed into a tram standard and was demolished. Sir George and his son were severely shaken, but the daughter was seriously injured. They have all been taken to hospital.

LATER.

CANTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 15th.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, and the event was worthily celebrated on the French Concession. For several days previous men from the French gunboat had been putting up stands and constructing a course for sports on the playground, while the beautiful gardens were hung with paper lanterns. During the day the French Consul was "At home," and in the afternoon there were sports. In the evening all the front part of the Concession was illuminated in a most beautiful manner, the house of the Consul being particularly tastefully decorated. The gardens looked like fairyland, and the French boats in the river were also made gorgeous with hundreds of lanterns. Late in the evening there was a very fine display of fireworks, and a band in the gardens played a number of French national airs. The proceedings terminated with the playing of the Marseillaise. This festival is always greatly enjoyed by the Chinese, of whom never 1 hundred were allowed to come on certain parts of the Concession. The river opposite was covered with boats of all descriptions, and altogether several thousand persons must have witnessed the proceedings.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The small Sun Ning Railway has been very successful, and the Director, Mr. Chan I Hui, is most desirous of seeing the line continued to Kengtung. For the purpose he proposed to raise a foreign loan, but the scheme has been most severely condemned by the Viceroy. His Excellency has told Mr. Chan that he can readily get all the money he wants from local capitalists and has advised him to invite subscriptions. His Excellency has also said that he will petition the Board of Posts and Communications to allow an extended period in which to repay a sum of \$500,000 owing by the line to the Tai Ching Bank. There is no doubt that if the line were opened to Kengtung it would greatly extend the trade of that port. Formerly there was much more trade from Kengtung than at present; the decrease being owing to the decay of the junk trade.

It is also reported here that the proposed railway from Canton to Macao will soon be begun and that the work will be carried out under the supervision of Loung Wan Kwan. It is further stated that when the newly appointed head of the Yuen Han Railway arrives he will hold a conference with the Governor of Macao on the subject of this proposed line. In the meantime, very little is being heard for or against the scheme for nationalising the railways, and it is to be presumed that the people are "lying low" awaiting the next move of the Government.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

It is stated that the munitions of war manufactured at the various Provincial arsenals present an astounding variety, so that in case of war the ammunition, &c., manufactured in one province would be useless in the rest. Viceroy Cheung has lately received instructions to inform the heads of the various arsenals in Kwong Tung that they will in future be controlled directly by the Board of War, and that hereafter the arms and ammunition manufactured will be uniform over the whole Empire. It is interesting to observe how little by little the Central Authority in Peking is enforcing its sway over the Provincial Authorities.

NEW SECRET SOCIETY.

In a village in the Shun Tak District a man named Chang, who has lately returned from the Straits, has established a new society. This man has collected a sum of forty cents from each of several hundred persons in return for which he guarantees protection when the next revolutionary rising occurs. Most of the members of the new society are farmers and agricultural labourers, and the enterprising Chang has lately given several feasts in order to induce more members to join. Although everything is now quiet throughout the province everyone seems to believe that a serious revolutionary rising is imminent, and thus it is that men like the above mentioned find it so easy to start these new societies. These associations give the government a great deal of trouble, for however harmless and even laudable their professed aims may be, it is almost invariably found that before long they degenerate either into revolutionary brotherhoods or societies whose ambition is to prey on the public. It is particularly noticeable that nearly all those societies are started in the country districts, the reason being that the provincial government is not yet sufficiently strong to enforce law and order in these places.

A FEMALE QUACK.

The infant son of a man living at Huny Tak Lanes in Honan was taken sick, and the father, instead of taking the little one to a doctor, took it to a female "quack" practitioner. She examined the child and said that a slight operation was necessary to the child's throat. She performed the operation and the result of her surgery was that the poor child bled to death in a few minutes. The father caused this story to be printed on circulars which have been posted up on all the walls in Honan. It is indeed a pity that the authorities do not take steps to prevent these quacks from practising, for there is no doubt that they are the cause of many deaths every year.

CHEAPER RICE.

Most of the first crop of rice has now been reaped, and, being put on the market, has obtained a price of Tls. 26 per picul. Luckily, very large quantities of rice have lately been sent down from the North and West River districts, and much has also come up from

Annam. Thus it may confidently be expected that by the time the crop is fully reaped the price of the grain will be lower than at present. This will be a great boon to thousands in this city, for the price of rice has been very high for quite a long time.

PIRACY.

Yesterday a boat loaded with twenty-five piculs of lichees was on its way from To Ka to Canton. While off the Sui Chuen village the boat was attacked by pirates, who not only took away all the fruit, but stabbed one of the boatmen and threw his body into the river, from whence he was luckily rescued by his mates. The perpetrators of this outrage made good their escape.

OUTRAGE IN A CONVENT.

On the White Cloud Hills there is a small convent which is inhabited by four nuns. Two nights ago a number of men broke into the building and looted it. As they did not get as much plunder as they expected they then assaulted the nuns. One of these women was able to recognise the men as soldiers of a regiment in camp nearby, but she did not dare to give information in fear of revenge being taken on her. Luckily the plunderers were met by a patrol, and they were placed under arrest and the affair reported to the Military Bureau. Their trial has not yet taken place.

THE DEATH RATE IN SINGAPORE.

The *Straits Times* of the 15th inst. says:—The Singapore mortality table for the week ending 1st July was published in the *Straits Times* on Saturday. It gives the death-rate as equal to a ratio of 87.58 per thousand per annum, but from this figure must be deducted 57 deaths from cholera at St. John's Island, of which 54 cases were imported. Excluding these 57 deaths, three of which appear to have been local cases, we have a death rate for Singapore of 77.56. The previous week it was 87. and a week earlier than that 92. Earlier still, moving backward, we have 94, 82, 74 and 75. The best is bad enough, the worst is dreadful, and no one can regard the condition of Singapore as creditable to British administration while nearly 20 deaths per day occur from malaria, and while cholera, small-pox, and pneumonia are piling up such fearful records in a population which has less than the natural average of very young and very old people, the two classes who contribute most largely to what may be regarded as normal death-rates. Beyond urging very earnestly that there should be no delay and no parsimony in dealing with sanitary matters, it is not our intention to describe the figures we have quoted as a grave indictment of local medical administration. It is true, no doubt, that there is a certain overlapping of authority, but the medical staff is competent, hard-working, and earnest. It has made abundant suggestions, the majority of which have not been carried out. We desire, also, to say to those who believe that a considerable impetus has been given to sanitary work during the past six months, and who are hopeful that by degrees the new spirit of energy will gather courage and will refuse to be content with such modest hideous records in His Majesty's possessions. Most assuredly the conditions are such as to call for earnest consideration by all who have the welfare of the community at heart, and it was for that reason we dealt the other day with the protests which have reached us from well-educated, normally law-abiding Asiatics against the administration of the laws for the isolation of contagious cases and of persons who have been in contact therewith. The object of all such laws is to prevent the spread of disease, and their value does not depend upon their intrinsic merit but upon the extent to which they are effective for that purpose. Having they are effective for that purpose. Having been in painfully close contact with more terrible epidemics of small-pox, plague and cholera than Singapore is suffering from just now, we have had occasion to study isolation-regulations pretty closely, and the theoretical perfection of the local bye-laws is not to be called in question. They conform to the best principles, they are based on a wide experience of what is necessary, and they ought to be respected and obeyed by every dweller within the limits of our authority. The persistence of infection, however, is the best proof that they are evaded, and it becomes a serious matter when men, who are capable of understanding the purposes of the Government, frankly avow their readiness to practise evasion, in spite of the legal penalties, should occasion arise.

THE FREE PARDON OF MRS. PROUDLOCK.

The meeting of the Selangor Council when the case for the free pardon of Mrs. Proudlock was considered was held at Kuala Lumpur, the Sultan of Selangor presiding. Others present, states the *Malay Mail's* correspondent, included the Acting Resident (Mr. Anthony), Mr. Justice Sarcombe-Smith, and Mr. Broadbent. The meeting commenced at 11.30, and Mr. Justice Sarcombe-Smith left after being in the Council Chamber about half an hour. Dr. H. J. G. B. B. medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Sinsbury, was called. Evidence in the case was read over for the benefit of the members of the Committee who were not present at the trial.

The *Straits Times* commenting on the decision says:—The public thanks are due to His Highness the Sultan of Selangor and his Council for their most wise and generous decision in the case of Mrs. Proudlock, to whom a free pardon has been granted. It would have pleased us more if the issue had been dealt with before a court of judges, because such a court might have cleared away certain peculiar legal problems raised by the special circumstances of this most extraordinary case. But substantial justice has been done, and we are content. There is scope enough in the case for sordid or romantic speculations, and we hear so much of them from one source and another that we began to wonder whether English man and woman fully realised that their law takes no cognisance of casual gossip, but requires the direct evidence of sight or the accumulated evidence of circumstances to warrant it in forming a verdict. We have endeavoured to show that in this Proudlock case there was no evidence whatever, direct or circumstantial, to destroy the credibility of the account given without hesitation or evasion, by Mrs. Proudlock herself, and that being so justice, without any co-mixture of mercy, demanded that the lady should be held blameless of Stewart's death. We would fain hope that the horrors of such a case may never again blot the fair credit of our civilisation in Malaya.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

WOMAN'S ATTACK ON A MAN.

Not for many a day was the Court-room of H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai so crowded as it was when the trial of Marion Fennington, otherwise Grimwold, was commenced last Tuesday. The indictment first charged the accused that she on June 23, 1911, did feloniously break into and enter the dwelling house of one Hugo Reiss at No. 40, Connaught Road, Shanghai, with intent therein to unlawfully apply or administer to or cause to be taken or attempt to be administered to or taken by the said Hugo Reiss, chloroform, laudanum or other stupefying overpowering drug, matter or thing with intent to enable herself or some person or persons to commit an assault upon the Crown Advocate unknown, to commit an assault upon the said Hugo Reiss. The other two indictments charged her with attempting to commit a felony by shooting at Hugo Reiss.

In opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Wilkinson explained the charges and gave a brief résumé of the evidence he proposed to call. He mentioned that in the lower Court it was stated that the accused had been accompanied by two men, and he would show that there were three, one of whom was the proprietor of the Alcezar. Counsel went on to relate how the boy Alcezar, son of the accused, had been shot in the arm, and servants had been terrified and what happened in Mr. Reiss' room. He intended to call as his first witness Mr. Gauntier, from Voelkel & Schreiber, who would inform them that medical instruments had been bought by the accused, and that the stated intention of the accused was to use these instruments upon a doctor. The case for the Crown was that the instruments were bought and taken to the house in that car with the intention of using them on Mr. Reiss. The bandit was there for the purpose of securing Mr. Reiss during this operation, and the medicinal cotton used there to enable the operation to be carried out. The Crown did not suggest that it was there to alleviate the after effects of the operation, because if that were so a doctor would have been taken also. They all knew that in novels, especially the detective novel, they read how the adventurer or the adventures, or Prince Rupert or Prince Carlo, if he were in a tight place or wished to be rid of some particular crew, always happened to have with him laudanum or some extraordinary drug that his friend who was a professor in some university had discovered, and he simply put it over the mouth of the victim, who immediately fell back. The case for the Crown was that the accused was not of medical science and surgery, was not more advanced than that, and that this medicinal cotton was for that purpose. Some of them knew that it was not at all easy to render a person senseless so as to perform a legal or illegal operation upon him, but it was a widely-held theory in medicine that people were in danger, especially two leading exciting lives, of being at any time knocked over by a simple and immediate application of chloroform. He would call evidence to the effect that this was not in any way a lack, but he would be able to prove malice.

Hugo Reiss in his examination said that he had known the accused since 1906. Until the morning of June 23 he had been at his home, No. 40, Connaught Road, only once to his knowledge, that being when the foundation was being laid. His room was oblong, had four windows and two doors, and contained a mosquito-house surrounding the bed. When he awoke on the morning of June 23 he saw a woman standing outside the mosquito-house, she was holding a revolver, and he recognised her as the accused. She was standing near the door of the mosquito-house near the window. She stood pointing a revolver at him, and he at once jumped up and tried to open the door of the mosquito-house. While he was trying to open the door he heard the report and saw a flash. He then jumped through the door and closed both of her. Afterwards he noticed that he was bleeding on the left side of the cheek. On getting hold of her by the wrists he put her down. When he first saw her she was pointing the revolver at him and waving it about. When he got her down she said she was uncomfortable and asked him to let her up. He then allowed her to sit down. She said that he need not be frightened as it was only a blank cartridge. Witness was shouting for the watchman, but he said it was no use because she had men there. He then took her to the veranda, where she shouted, "Billy." She saw the figure of a man standing at the main front entrance, and asked who it was. Knowing that it was the watchman, witness said, "Never mind." He then shouted for the watchman, who came and took charge of the accused, witness telling him to take her away. They went down the back staircase and witness went to look for the men about whom accused had spoken. He did not find them, and when he returned to the house saw the watchman and accused going up Connaught Road. When he again went upstairs he telephoned to Gordon Head Police Station telling them that the boys had informed him of having seen a motor-car. He telephoned again about eight o'clock and they told him that the detective was being sent from Bubbling Well Station. Besides the hole in the mosquito curtain caused by the bullet, a pane of glass of one of the wind was broken. Accused told witness that she had been on this occasion as he had refused to see her before. She said him if he did not want to have anything more to do with her, and he told her, as he had on previous occasions, that he did not. She warned him not to forget, that she had not succeeded this time, but would surely succeed afterwards, and that she was absolutely sober and calm, and that she was in a state.

Witness was cross-examined as to his relations with the defendant. He said he met her in June, 1906, and associated with her for three months, and was associated with her for the whole of 1906, and associated with her for the whole of 1907. She went to Hongkong, and as he had to go there on business they stayed together, returning to Shanghai at the end of the year. He associated with her until the Judge Whitley episode, when she left for America. He went to America, and afterwards to Europe, where he met her. They met again in Hongkong, but she did not go to Shanghai. Witness admitted that he had always told her that she should lead a different sort of life. He did not say that if she did so for eight months he would marry her. After a certain agreement was made between them in 1910 she led a different life for some time. The agreement was that he should marry her, but that she would leave him alone. He did not say as late as 1910 that he would marry the defendant, practically during the whole of 1909 he never saw her only on two occasions. They did not actually live together then and up to June 22, 1910. Early in 1910 he had known the relations of the accused, her mother and people, and had occasionally gone to see them.

Without hesitation or evasion, by Mrs. Proudlock herself, and that being so justice, without any co-mixture of mercy, demanded that the lady should be held blameless of Stewart's death. We would fain hope that the horrors of such a case may never again blot the fair credit of our civilisation in Malaya.

Most of the first crop of rice has now been reaped, and, being put on the market, has obtained a price of Tls. 26 per picul. Luckily, very large quantities of rice have lately been sent down from the North and West River districts, and much has also come up from

In re-examination witness said he had paid in final settlement to her 40,000. This was in addition to the money he had spent as he went along.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury retired, and returned after an absence of 20 minutes. The foreman, Mr. Brooke-Smith, remanded that there was no fourth indictment. His Lordship—No, that is a charge I said I would add. Suppose you find her guilty of any of these indictments you need not regard the other, but if you acquit her of one of the indictments then you can convict her of common assault. Have you agreed on your verdict?

Mr. Brooke-Smith—Yes, unanimously. Not guilty on any of the indictments at this stage there was some disturbance and signs of applause in Court, which was promptly subdued—but guilty of common assault.

Mr. Ellis asked his Lordship to take into consideration, in passing sentence, the time accused had already been detained in custody.

Mr. Wilkinson drew attention to article 38, which said that British subjects who were convicted may be required to give security for further good behaviour, and if security was not provided the Court could order deportation. Under these circumstances he suggested that that might form part of the sentence to be passed.

Addressing accused, his Lordship said—Major Fennington, the jury in my opinion rightly have acquitted you on these three indictments. I must say it seems to me on the evidence that it is much more due to your good fortune than to your merits that you have escaped being found guilty on these charges. The jury have found you guilty on the fourth charge of common assault, and I think it my duty to pass on you the highest possible sentence. It does seem to me that although there was no act or intention of yours to put in effect what would constitute any of these crimes, you certainly had floating in your mind from the 16th to the 23rd the purpose of perpetrating outrage, at all events on Hugo Reiss, and it would have been an outragous contempt of all the rules that are necessary in order that a civilised society may live in peace. I must sentence you to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and with 10 days to deportation. I do not think I ought to deal with it now but I certainly will consider the question before the prisoner is released.

ECHO OF THE MUKDEN PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

DISAGREEMENT OF RUSSIAN DOCTORS.

A Correspondent of the *Peking Daily News*, writing from Mukden, says:—

The Russian participants in the Mukden plague conference seem to be on this view: a happy family, to judge from reports emanating from Harbin. According to a telegram appearing in the *Pravda*, Dr. Bondarenko has just challenged the celebrated Professor Zabolotny to a duel to satisfy his offended honour. Particulars are lacking, but it appears that the relations between these two gentlemen have not from the first been strained.

Russian papers ascribing to Professor Zabolotny an arbitrary manner and a summary method of dealing with his colleagues that were bound ultimately to have unfortunate results. It is asserted that from the moment he arrived at Harbin until the conclusion of the conference at Mukden he treated the other Russian physicians with the utmost rudeness and contempt. During the Mukden conference his bearing is said to have been so offensive that the other Russian doctors lodged a general protest, and an impression got abroad far from flattering to the reputation of the famous professor in the country. This unpleasantness recurred on their return to Harbin, and the sequel has taken the form of the challenge above referred to. Dr. Bondarenko appears to be a highly interesting personality. He was educated in Germany and has lived long in China, his wife being a Chinaman lady. He is furthermore a splendid Chinese scholar and strongly pro-Chinese in his sentiments. He is reported to have done much to diffuse among the Chinese knowledge of European civilization and faith in European medicine, and in every other respect he is described as a cultured gentleman. He practices for the most part among the Chinese population of Harbin and Pushtchinsk. He was the first to offer his services to the town in the fight with the post; he took up the most dangerous post in the infested Chinese city, and among his colleagues firmly insisted upon the obligation that to do so would add much to the difficulties of the task undertaken by the Swedish organisers.

Perhaps not the least interesting result of the meeting was the provisional adoption of a definition of the "amateur" in athletics, which is proposed to bring into force for athletes in Olympic Games after the Olympiad of 1912, and which it is hoped may be extended to other sports.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

The time fixed for the illumination of the Fleet was half-past 9, but, presumably owing to the clearness of the evening and the amount of daylight that lingered in the sky, the rocket which gave the signal for the start was not sent up till nearly 10 o'clock. For more than an hour previously many of the ships had been making trial runs with portions of their lamps, and occasionally one showed itself for a minute or two in its full panoply of light; but for some time before the signal was given the sky-ground was dark except for the twinkling of immobile lights and other necessary lights.

Then in a moment the scene burst out in a sudden blaze. I was privileged to witness the sight from the *Komo Maru*, a fine twin-screw steamer built at Nagasaki and belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which was placed on the southern edge of the second line of merchant ships. Standing on the navigation deck, one seemed to be in the centre of a semi-circle of glowing fire, which was thin towards the north-west, where single ships could be seen lighting up in the dark against an ink-black cloud that was mounting the western sky, but which grew gradually denser towards the north and greater until the eye caught a mass of lights representing the bulk, and, in the distance, the outlines of individual ships. In this maze of light it was rarely possible to disentangle the outlines of individual ships, and the difficulty of locating and naming them was increased by the fact that just as dusk was falling the tide had turned, and the swinging of the ships on their anchors had altered their relative dispositions. But it was possible to make out many of the flagships by the aid of the red lamps used to outline the "roses" in the admirals' flags. With the exception of those flags all the electric lamps on the Navy ships were of their natural white, or rather yellow, hue. Red lamps, however, were effectively employed on the *Komo Maru* as a device representing the rising sun, while the sinuous line of lamps representing the hull, mat, and funnels, and the white shrouds and stays, were arranged in the form of a dragon.

The service to and from Anhwei will for the present be maintained by the *S. A. Liner*, "Empire" and "Eastern," the steamer "Alderman" being in future intended to run as an intermediate vessel, not calling regularly at Shanghai.

A BIG INSURANCE.

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, the son of Mr. John Wanamaker, has just added another half-million dollars to his life insurance. He now carries 4,500,000 dollars and is the most heavily insured man in the world.

H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE."

STATEMENT BY LORD CHARLES BORESFORD.

Lord Charles Boresford, M.P., made the following statement to a representative of The Times with reference to the questions which he had asked in the House of Commons as to the condition of the cruiser *Invincible*, and the answers made by Dr. Macnara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty:

NOTICE

Communication respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered or fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P. O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PUKEES Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed. Lister's.

NOTICE

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 30th day of September, 1911, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the name of their Solicitors (if any) to the Under-liquidator, the Liquidators of the said Company, and for her, if so required by Notice in writing, personally or by their Solicitors or Representatives, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice. AND NOTICE is hereby given that in default thereof, such Creditors will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution hereof such Debts are proved. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Liquidators.

Dated at Hongkong, this 17th day of July, 1911. [946]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HULL, ANTWERP, MIDDLEBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY."

Captain E. J. Stalwart, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 24th Inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they can not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Inst. will be subject to re-charge.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1911. [945]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Exhibitions in China.

Royal Visit to Ireland.

British Shipping and National Insurance.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Encouragement of Home Industries.

Japan's Economic Progress.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Carton News.

Company Meetings:

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

National Bank of China, Ltd.

Company Reports:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Shanghai Gas Co.

Manila Building and Loan Association.

International Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Dividends of Hongkong Companies.

Correspondence:

China and Macao.

Hongkong Shipbuilders on Strike.

The Nasu Philippine Carnival.

Peculiarities of an American Bishop.

Christian Science Church in Hongkong.

The Wreck of the "Asia."

Chinese Commandos.

Banknotes for China.

A New Japanese Naval Station.

Japan and the China Trade.

Cotton Goods Trade in China.

The Trade of Hongkong.

The Crusade Against Opium in China.

Supreme Court.

Tianjin-Pukow Railway.

Chief Engineer for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Branch of E. I. du Pont.

A Big Purchase of Sugar.

Railway Construction by Contract.

Administration of Cotton.

U.S. Asiatic Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

Heavy Fine Imposed for Carrying Opium.

A Famine Problem in Anhui Province.

A Film Passage.

The Third Gymkhana.

Shipping Notes.

The Typhoon.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1911. [930]

WANTED

WANTED

A MARRIED COUPLE to share a good class Furnished House. Tennis Lawn. Apply—

"SCENEY."

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [930]

SITUATION WANTED BY A FOREIGNER.

A SCHOOL BOY, 16 years of age, wants a position in Insurance, Shipping or any Mercantile Office; no objection to exports, willing to work two months without pay and then start with a reasonable salary.

Apply to—

A. B. C.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [934]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from

Venice ex ss. "Almisa" transhipped at Trieste ex ss. "Koerber," transhipped at Bombay.

Optional cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary is given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,

Alexander Building.

Hongkong, 16th Jul. 1911. [937]

INTIMATIONS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME A HUGE SUCCESS.

BOXING!

An open middleweight boxing competition (1st 6 lbs.) will be held at the above Circus by the Proprietor, Mr. BYRNE, will present handsome trophies to the Winner and Runner-up. The preliminaries will take place on THURSDAY, 20th Inst., the Semi-Finals on FEIDAY, 21st, and the Final on SATURDAY, 22nd. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to Mr. BYRNE at the Circus, Causeway Bay, by WEDNESDAY morning, the 19th inst.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers in uniform: Second Chairs ... 50 cts. Stalls ... 30 cts.

BOX PLAN AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

MATINEES—WED. and SAT. at 4.30 P.M.

Children under 12 years of age Half Price at Matinees only.

Special Trains will be run before and after the Performance.

N.B.—The Menagerie open all day.

ADMISSION 5 cents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911. [937]

TO LET

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions.

Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexander Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [935]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [914]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position.

VICTORIA LODGE, Peak Road No. 15.

7 Rooms; immediate possession. Furnished or Unfurnished, until 1st May, 1912.

FURNISHED HOUSE, on Barker Road, P.M. To Let for 3 Months from 22nd July, 7 Rooms.

WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

THE EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—Toa Chee, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1911. [913]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,025,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

One Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " for 6 " 3½ " "

" " for 3 " 2½ " "

WM. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [943]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED " 1,125,000

<p AGENTS IN JAPAN: Mess

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE following cargo is lying unclaimed in Kowloon Godown at Consignee's risk and expense.

Interested parties are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned and take delivery:

Ex.s.s. "SICILIA" arrived 9th April, 1911.

III. Blue 45 pieces Angle Iron, from Antwerp do. 7 Bundles "

Ex.s.s. "DELHI" arrived 25th May, 1911.

Slings Peak Hotel, 1 case Rifles, from Bombay.

Ex.s.s. "NUBIA" arrived 3rd June, 1911.

C.P.C. 13/20 8 cases Wine, from London.

Ex.s.s. "SIMLA" arrived 11th June, 1911.

D. B. 10/21 12 cases Confectionery, from London.

982

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1911.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATUNA."

Captain A. Lee having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1911.

1933

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1911.

1911

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA"

Captain Reuss, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary is given To-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:

Ex.s.s. "Pringal" from Setubal.

Ex.s.s. "Porto al" from Oporto

Ex.s.s. "Erna" from Skien.

HAMBURG-AMERIKAN LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1911.

1911

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

A GRAVE CONDITION READILY REMEDIED.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half a dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, the children who are born in China. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present a typical appearance with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy, exuberance to play which should characterize every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye or vigorous alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children as they grow either in weight very slowly or do not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well nourished as days pass, until they become less and less, and fears are entertained lest they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function to the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in the cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of the body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycerophosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural processes, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips redder, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes the normal activities of healthy, vigorous, mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children can successfully combat the difficulties inevitable to the tropical climate, and provided ordinary precautions are taken may remain with their parents without detriment to their health, and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Sanatogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted: "A girl, aged three, had always been delicate and nervous, could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37½ inches and her weight 32 lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organs or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should clearly have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. She was ordered Sanatogen, one teaspoonful twice daily, and at once began to put on weight at an average of half a pound weekly."

The error of nutrition, in this instant, obscure origin, appears to have been effectively remedied by simple dietary treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain safe and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous health, normal growth and keep them there. They have only to give Sanatogen and they will see immediate unfolding of the latent possibilities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An extremely interesting pamphlet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent, free, to all mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" on application, to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists

[105-355]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S OLD VAT NO. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

[902]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of DAILY PRESS are on Sale daily at the following Stores:-

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf

Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road

Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

THE LOVE OF LITIGATION IN INDIA.

A CAT THAT COST MILLIONS.

The spirit of litigation in some cases is in the blood and it will out. In India, the passion for law suits amounts to a mania, witness the Courts. Numerous instances are known where law suits have arisen out of the most trifling cause. Considerable sums of money have been spent by each litigant party to humiliates the other.

In a case, the details of which are common property in the Gopuram, the litigants spent a fortune over a cat. It was an ordinary common or garden cat. It belonged to a wealthy Mohammedan in Suvarn. Otherwise an innocent cat, it had a habit of spending the night on the tiles. Sometimes it even entered the neighbouring Parsee houses. As everyone knows, to Parsees a cat is an abomination. It is an irony of fate that the most beautiful cat should come from the land of the Parsees who regard all cats with horror. When the Nawab's cat commenced prowling in Parsee houses there were first of all mild protests from the Parsees and the Nawab was requested to look after his cat. But the Nawab was rather an indulgent being, after the manner of his kind in those days. The cat wandered at will as usual. The immediate Parsee neighbour of the Nawab one night caught the pusy comfortably coiled up in his house near the fireplace. Parsee orthodoxy was up in arms against the prospective sacrifice and the cat was out of the window in a twinkling.

Another protest was lodged with the Nawab the next day and he was warned that his cat stood in danger of her life. But when the Nawab saw his cat blithely walking away in the sunshin in the garden, his mind was lulled to a sense of security. He sent back a touch-not description of message to his Parsee neighbour.

The cat, strange to say, developed a passion for wandering about at night in the Parsee's house. Every night she was flung out of the house, but the succeeding one found her again in the Parsee's kitchen. One night the Parsee neighbour again exhausted his fund of patience, caught the cat, put her in a bag, and flung her out of the top-most storey into the Nawab's garden. The Nawab's gatekeeper heard the third, and discovered the cat in the bag. In a moment, the cat was out of the bag, and the Nawab was duly informed of his neighbour's doings. The Nawab threatened his neighbour with extinction, while the latter paid back the complainant with compound interest. A feud had commenced.

Shortly after, the cat disappeared. Suspicion naturally fell upon the Parsee. Servants gosped herit that the cat had been drowned in the Tapti. The story reached the Nawab's ears, and he gave it out to his retainer that there was war to the knife thenceforward with the Parsee neighbour. The next day, a battle royal took place between the servants of the two houses. A minor lawsuit was commenced in the Police Court. Next, the Nawab discovered that his neighbour was using a portion of land as a public way which was the Nawab's property. A lawsuit was set going in the Civil Court. The Parsee found that the Nawab's garden encroached upon his land; he lodged a complaint against the Nawab. At night, the servant on either side amused themselves by throwing stones at each other. All the windows in the Nawab's and his neighbour's house were shattered to pieces, and a number of cases in the Court grew in volume. Six years the feud lasted. The Nawab had to sell some property of considerable value across the river to carry on litigation and his Parsee neighbour also lost a large sum of money.

One night, the Nawab was awakened by a noise in his bed-room. He sat up, rubbed his eyes and saw two points of light in the darkened room. He called for a servant, and when the candles were lit, there in a corner was seen a cat, a thin, miserable specimen of a cat. It was the cat come home from her wandering.

A LAND CASE.

In another case in Benares, where one would expect lawyers to cease from troubling, a 9ft. square piece of land had no less than nine lakhs of rupees spent on it in litigation. The land lies in a busy portion of the mother of cities. It was claimed by a Mohammedan as his, and a Hindu opposed the claim. The proximity of the Hindu to the claim of the Mohammedan. As generally happens in these cases, both parties went to excess, and a law-suit was set going. Both parties were bent on fighting the case out to the bitter end. Starting from the smallest Court in Peninsular the suit exhausted the list of all Courts of Appeal up to the Privy Council. In the end, the Hindu won his case, but he was not allowed to build on the land. A dais was raised on the spot, where until recently a money-changer used to do business. The place is known as the "Nine-lakhs-dai."

NOTED MANGO TREE CASE.

A simple mango tree which insisted on spreading out and occupying territory abutting on the property of two wealthy East Bengal Hindus has cost over 50,000 rupees in litigation, about a dozen lives, and twenty years of family feuds, in which the bitterest fights occurred, and quarrels smoldered. A prominent business man of Calcutta, who was appointed some time ago as trustee of an estate owned by one of the rivals, has finally brought the whole matter to a happy and final settlement.

It appears the unfortunate tree projected its roots several feet across the boundary that marked the dividing line between the two estates. During the bearing season the tree was productive of many mangoes. The first quarrel seems to have started among the women folks of the two families, who insisted that the mangoes belonged to one, then the other. They even resorted to picking the mangoes at night, until one party happened to catch the other poaching. A fight followed, in which it is said, two were killed. After this quiet reigned for some time, when the two principals met one day in a neighbouring village and participated in a free-and-fight over the innocent tree. They were separated in a bloody condition, and were fined by the police. Then followed a long series of feuds and battles covering a period of many years, during which the tree yielded its luscious fruit to the one who happened to be cunning enough to pick it first.

Finally both sides established armed guards around the tree, and kept watch on each other night and day. This went on, with occasional fights, for several years. It was a case of one trying to wear the other one out. Thousands of rupees were paid out to these special parties and fees, for burials of victims, court expenses, and fees for ammunition, for large quantities of powder and shot were wasted over the matter.

Finally the English trustees decided to take a hand, and being a friend of one of the participants, he went to him, and asked that a council be called of all concerned, which he desired to address.

This was done, and he asked the two landowners to jointly deed the tree to him, in return for many favours he had rendered both of them. This was finally done, and he has caused a large cement circular wall to be erected about the tree, to which he has acquired full title and possession.

Thus ended a long and bitter quarrel, that has not only been expensive and fatal, but has kept a community in a constant state of hostility for many years, all over a long mango tree that was planted by nature across the lines marked by man for possession. Any one travelling in Eastern Bengal can easily hear the story and visit the scene of the feud, if sufficiently interested in the case.

The gentleman whose strategy saved the situation deserves that his name should remain unknown.—The Englishman (Calcutta).

INTIMATION

WISE BUYERS learn by experience, and experience has taught them that the best investment is the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA
AND FORMOSA.



RUBBER COMPANIES.

SEL-NOOR RUBBER COMPANY.

First interim dividend on account of the current year of £1.3d. per share, less tax.
SEED-TED (SELANGOR) RUBBER COMPANY.
The profits of the Federated (Selangor) Rubber Company for the year ended March 31, after writing off £500 for depreciation of buildings, machinery, &c., and including the balance brought forward, amounted to £42,181. The directors now recommend a final dividend of 50 per cent, less tax, making 140 per cent for the year. It is proposed to place £1,000 to a reserve fund and to carry forward £4,780. The amount of rubber harvested was 17,556,000 lb., as compared with 101,444 lb., the previous year, and the average gross price realized was 5s. 11d./lb., against 8s. 2d./lb. last year. The average yield per tree was 2.89 lb. The cost per lb. of rubber, f.o.b., was 1s. 0d. The rubber crop for the current year is estimated at 200,000 lb.

BORNEO PROPRIETARY ESTATES.

Presiding at the meeting of the Borneo Proprietary Estates on the 21st ult., Mr. J. A. H. Drough said that the general progress made since the reconstruction had exceeded the expectations of the directors, and the prospects of the company were encouraging.

The growth of the rubber was excellent while the samples of the tea crop were all that could be desired. Borneo tobacco was now very popular, and the sales of the 1910 crop in Amsterdam to date had realised handsome profits.

There had been labour difficulties in Borneo, but he was thankful to say that they had not been experienced by the company. By the last mail they were informed by their administrator that he had secured plenty of Chinese labour and, in fact, he had to refuse further supplies.

The chairman mentioned the fact that the company's property had developed so well that the directors had decided to create an issue of 230,000 Six per Cent. Debenture stock, the prospectus of which would be issued in a few days.

STRATHISLA (PERAK) RUBBER.

Mr. A. L. Ingrall, presiding at the meeting of the Strathisla Rubber Estates on the 21st ult., said that the labour difficulty was their most serious problem, but they had been enabled to obtain an adequate supply from India, and had consequently suffered like other estates.

The reports from their property had been satisfactory that the board had decided to depart from their original programme of planting 600 acres the first year, and to plant the greater portion of the estate—say, some 1,700 acres—with as little delay as possible.

With that object in view, they were increasing the nominal capital of the company from £30,000 to £60,000, and the new capital in 2 shares would shortly be offered for subscription.

MUSIC BY WIRELESS.

STEINING ADVANCE IN NEW SCIENCE.

Mr. T. Thorne Baker, the *Daily Mirror* technical expert, in an interesting paper read before a large audience of scientists at the Royal Institution on "Progress in Wireless Telegraphy," showed some of his own remarkable inventions, particularly his wireless apparatus for use on military aeroplanes.

Referring to the *Daily Mirror* experiments with aeroplane wireless telegraphy, Mr. Baker said it would be of immense advantage if an aeroplane scout could exchange messages with his commanding officer in receiving commands.

The chief difficulty was that of noise, and a viable method of receiving messages on an aeroplane must, therefore, be selected.

A diagram of an aeroplane receiver which Mr. Baker has designed was shown on the screen. Its main feature is an electric lamp, worked on the Morse code system. Each time a signal is received the lamp lights up—for one second if a dot is signalled and for two seconds if a dash is being sent.

Describing next his portable wireless apparatus for military field work, Mr. Baker said it was designed for placing in a k'apak, and recently he had submitted it to the Army wireless department.

Biron Lepel had actually sent bugle calls or "tunes" by wireless. By employing a number of varying capacities, Biron Lepel could produce the right notes of an octave. These capacities are switched in by a miniature piano keyboard, and bugle calls or musical code tunes can be transmitted.

Referring to the wireless telephone of Mr. A. W. Sharman, Mr. Baker said that some time ago he spoke with this telephone through about one mile of earth at the historic caves at Chichen-Itza.

On land two miles had been covered. Better results could be obtained in water, and some interesting experiments were being arranged for tests between battleships and submarines.

FALL OF 5,000 FEET.

One of Germany's most daring airmen, Herr Schenckel, and a passenger, an engineer named Voss, were killed at Johnston's Head, near Berlin on June 9. The motor suddenly stopped when the monoplane was 5,000 feet up and the machine fell like a stone to the ground.

Schenckel, who was twenty-four years of age, had gone up with the intention of breaking the world's height record. When at half past eight the firing of a gun announced the end of the day's flying, Schenckel was at a height variously given as from 5,000 to 6,500 feet. He apparently tried to descend in a "vol plane," but the aeroplane suddenly tilted and began to drop vertically. The airman succeeded in righting his machine for a moment, but it again dipped, and, falling vertically, crashed to the earth just beyond Adlershof. A motor-car was immediately despatched, and the bodies of the airman and his passenger were brought back to the flying ground.

LEARNING BY PLAYING.

A new movement for amusing children on educational lines will shortly be started in London. A committee, which includes Countess Camilla Haye and Lady Markham, proposes to establish small gardens for children whenever a vacant space can be obtained. In these gardens they will play and learn.

A beginning is to be made on a vacant plot in Sutherland Avenue, near the Harrow road. The children start "work" after school hours under the guidance of Miss Grace Parsons, who has come specially from America as a representative of the International Children's School Farm League.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, July 6th

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, June 7	Dividends	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, June 7	Dividends
10/- paid	Alor-Penguri...	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary...	11·3·8
5/- "	Anglo-Sohore...	10/-	2/- fy. "	Merlimau	10·12·6
17·5/- "	Anglo-Malaya...	10/-	fy. "	Merton Syndicate	10%	11
5/- "	Bakap...	5/-	10/-	Mount Austin	4·7·1
5/- "	Banteng...	15·0	150%	Northborough Ext.	25%	10
5/- "	Batu Caves...	10/-	14/-	Padang Java	1·12·0
5/- "	Batu Kawan...	fy. "	Pandan Jchore
5/- "	Batu Tiga...	4·10·0	10%	Pataling	3·11	325% 10
5/- "	Bernam Perak Do. Ordinary	6%	10/-	Peleph (Johore)
5/- "	Bidor...	10/-	Perak	2·6·0	124% 1
5/- "	Blands Selangor	19·6	Peneiro Est.
5/- "	Bukit Cloth...	12·6	Prye	10%
5/- "	Bukit Kajang	2·5·0	112%	Ratnafu
5/- "	Bukit Mertajam	2/10	Renia	7·9	6% 10
5/- "	Bukit Rajah...	11·17·8	80%	Riau
5/- "	Bukit Selangors	2/- fy. "	R. Est. of Krian
5/- "	Castlefield...	5·10·3	72%	R. Johore
5/- "	Chankat Salak R. and Tin.	15/-	Singapore	28·0	50% 10
5/- "	Chersone...	3·8	Singapore Para	12·0·0	40% 10
5/- "	Chota Rubber	fy. "	Straits (Bertam)	4·12·6	375% 10
5/- "	Cicely Ordinary	2·0·0	150%	Sundai R.	48·0
5/- "	Consel Malay	2·0·0	150%	Sungai Bahru	4·0·0	20% 10
5/- "	Damansara	16·10·2	100%	Sungai Kapar	11·3	55% 10
5/- "	Dennistown	5·13·6	75%	Sungai Kruel
5/- "	Eshb. Selangor	1·1·3	30%	Sungai Liang	4·0·0	10% 10
5/- "	Fed. Selangor	90%	10/-	Sungai Salak	5·10·0	30% 10
5/- "	Gna Kee H. Est.	15/-	Sungai Way
5/- "	Garing (Malacca)	4·7·8	25%	Tangkah
5/- "	Golconda	5·15·0	40%	Third Mile
5/- "	Golden Hope	4·10·0	50%	Tremelby
5/- "	Gala-Kalumpong	11·10·0	25%	Urd. Sua Betong	10%	10
5/- "	H. and Lowlands	10/-	Val d'Est
5/- "	Ind. Kenneth	10/-	Vallambrosa	29·10·4	75% 10
5/- "	Johore Para...	10/-	Trust and Finance Companies.
5/- "	Johore R. Lands	10/-	Anglo-Straits R. T.
5/- "	Jong-Landor	10/-	Eastern Internat. Trust	20%	10
5/- "	Jugra (Ordinary)	25%	Mid-East Invest.
5/- "	Juru Estates...	10/-	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	75%	10
5/- "	K'pong Kuanan	3·8 pm	15%	R. Share Trust
5/- "	Kanuaning "A"	5·6	Strait. M. & Trust
5/- "	Do. "B"	6·17·6	65%	India, Ceylon, Bornao, Java and Sumatra.
5/- "	Kapar Para...	5/- paid	Anglo-Java
5/- "	Kallas...	Options	Asahan (Sumatra)
5/- "	Kopong...	5/- paid	Bangawan R.
5/- "	Killinghill...	Options	Beaufort
5/- "	Kinta Kellas...	5/- paid	Central Sumatra
5/- "	Kluang...	Options	Indian Peninsula
5/- "	Klian-Kellas...	5/- paid	Jamaica
5/- "	Kota Tinggi...	5/- paid	Langkow
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5/- "	Kuala Selangor	7·1·3	75%	United Sumatra	4·12·0	10% 10
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,464, A. G. Stevens, 11th July—San Francisco 14th June—General—Toyo Kisen Kaiho.

BANDAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Miyazaki, 16th July—Milne 10th June, Coal—Mitau, Busan Kaiho.

BORROW, German str., 1,344, F. Sambill, 13th July—Sandakan 7th July, Timber and General—Melchior & Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,759, K. Hori, 13th July—Shanghai 10th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaiho.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Yamaguchi, 16th July—Swatow 14th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaiho.

CHUNHSANG, British str., 1,418, C. J. Maitlock, 8th July—Port Choutai 2nd July, Coal—Sardine, Matheson & Co.

COOPER, British str., 2,365, Wm. Sutherland, 13th July—Moj 6th July, Coal—Mitau.

EGYPTIAN KAISHA, British str., 3,039, S. Robinson, N.Z.C., 13th July—Vancouver 23rd June, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAIRBANKS, British str., 1,440, H. S. Malkins, 11th July—Wakamatsu 4th July, Coal—Jardine Matheson & Co.

FRANCISCO REYES, American str., 518, E. Deco, 12th July—Manila 8th July, Sugar—Order.

GLENCOE, British str., 2,399, Graves, 13th July—Rangoon 30th June, Singapore 8th July—General—S. T. Tong.

HAINAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 16th July—Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow 15th July—General—Doulas, Laprak & Co.

HANZI, French str., 730, G. Bouvier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pakhoi 6th July, General—A. R. Marti.

HANYANG, British str., 1,256, Spink, 15th July—Hongay 13th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

HELEN, German str., 771, H. Bandixen, 16th July—Swatow 15th July, General—Jobson & Co.

HOFSPRING, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 14th July—Pulo Laut, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HELI CHANG, Chinese str., 1,258, Haiblue, 15th July—Shanghai 12th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KIANGNAN, German str., 1,115, F. Nicolaisen, 11th July—Bangkok 3rd July, Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, U. Udden, 26th June—Chinkiang 20th June, General—Chinese.

KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., 4,715, John Kendall, 14th July—Moj 9th July, Coal—Order.

KUCHOW, British str., 1,215, C. Forsyth, 14th July—Tsinan and Amoy 12th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 15th July—Calcutta 30th June, General—India—China, S. N. Co.

LOONOK, German str., 1,020, G. Schultzzen, 16th July—Hongkong and Swatow 9th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

LIVEMORE, German str., 1,336, J. L. Pilgrim, 16th July—Saguenay 12th July, General—Hamburg America Line.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Ulstrup, 15th July—Haiphong and Hoitai 14th July, Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

PONTONG, German str., 998, Botafogo, 13th July—Bangkok and Swatow 12th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SABINE RUCKMERS, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Bosse, 12th July—Tamsui 10th July—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SI-KIANG, French str., 615, E. de Cabane, 16th July—Haiphong 14th July, General—Messageries Maritimes.

SUNGKIALANG, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 14th July—Haiphong and Holloway 13th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMING, British str., 1,30, G. H. Ponshaffer, 14th July—Manila 11th July, Hemp and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

TEILWING, Dutch str., 2,000, J. B. V. Damme, 16th July—Java 8th July—General—Java-China-Japan Line.

VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,172, Bertelson, 6th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice—China Siam S. N. Co.

WINGSAO, British str., 1,517, J. H. Li-huan, 14th July—Chefoe 8th July, Beans and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSEL

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, James White, 12th May—New York 23rd Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Kewi*, carrying the German Missis with dates from Berlin of the 23rd ult., left Colombo on the 15th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst. a.m.

The Apcar str. *Gregory Apoor* from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 16th inst. morning, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

The P. M. S. Co. str. *Forsis* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 17th instant en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 26th inst.

The P. M. S. Co. str. *China*, which sailed from Hongkong on the 16th ult., arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst.

The Silk for New York shipped by Blue Funnel *Protector* was delivered at its destination on the 11th inst., 27 days in transit from Hongkong and 17 days from Yokohama.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sardinia* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (visual ports of call) on the 14th instant p.m.

The E. & A. str. *Adenham*, which left on the 26th ult., arrived at Sydney on the 16th instant.

The T.K.K. *Tenglo Yaru* is due to arrive at this port about 8 a.m. to-day.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportman," reproduced in book form.

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MONGOLIA AND SIBERIA.

Before the Technical Society of Moscow recently Mr. I. I. Popoff read a report entitled "The projected union of Mongolia with the Siberian Railway and its importance." The report points out that Mongolia represents an enormously rich market which at this moment is of vast importance to Russia. In the near future, however, when Mongolia is connected with Russia by means of a convenient railway, the freight turn-over of the Siberian line, thanks to Mongolian goods, will materially increase. The line in question, which is destined to play a significant role in the economic life of Russia, is known as the proposed Misovaya-Kiakha branch, which will serve as feeder for the Trans-Siberian and Eastern Chinese railways. With the realization of this project the commercial importance of Kiakha will be enhanced, since then that town will become a point for the exchange of Russian products for the raw material of Mongolia. In the opinion of the lecturer, it is highly necessary to expedite the construction of this line in order to anticipate the extension of the Chinese railway to Urga. In the contrary event the Misovaya-Kiakha branch will lose its importance, and the Mongolian market will be lost to Russia, seeing that freight will then be diverted to Tientsin. How great is the importance of this line will appear from the fact that its survey was carried out in 1909 on the initiative of the merchants of Kiakha. The projected road will have also great strategic importance. The Misovaya-Kiakha branch will be 224 versts in length with four tunnels and a bridge over the Selenga; it will cost between 26 and 27 million rubles. The supporters of the line estimate its freight turn-over at twenty millions, its gross receipts at 2,805,000 rubles, and its expenses at 1,356,000 rubles. It is proposed to build the railway with private capital, the sum of three and a half millions being already guaranteed in the form of share capital; as to the remainder it is hoped to issue four per cent. debentures which the Siberian Bank is prepared to realize at the rate of 88. This question will have to be submitted to the legislative chambers. Meanwhile the lecture pointed out that the rejection of the proposal might entail the extension of the Chinese line from Urga to Ulyssan, Kobdo, and Kuldja, where it would effect a junction with the projected road from Semipalatinsk, in which event this railway would constitute a world trunk-line, and the Siberian route would be condemned to isolation from the world traffic.

AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE.

VANCOUVER'S IMPORTANCE IN THE FUTURE.

At the same hour that the mid-winter sun is setting in England it is rising on another island, a part of the same Empire, and an island similar to it in many respects. Vancouver Island is situated on the western side of a great continent, it is in practically the same latitude, its climate although more varied is somewhat similar, there is a decided resemblance in the fauna and flora, it is about the same distance from the mainland, and it is peopled by men and women of the same nationality, who have to a large extent carried with them to the new land the customs and habits of the old.

The main difference in the countries, says Henry F. Pulley in the *Empire Review*, is that one is almost fully developed while the surface of the other is scarcely scratched, and most of it is still covered with the primeval forest of the north temperate zone. There is also a great difference in the topography of the two islands. Vancouver Island has a central ridge or mountain backbone extending almost throughout its three hundred miles of length and sloping either way to the sea. A few of the higher mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and here and there massive glaciers feed mountain torrents, where splendid river trout are ever ready for the fly of the angler. Because of this mountainous character of the central part of the island there is much more variety of climate than in Great Britain, and there is much less of the land suitable for cultivation. The valleys are, however, very fertile, and in these the woodman's axe is gradually preparing the way for the agriculturist.

THE DEVIL'S CLUB.

There are many berries and beautiful flowers, shrubs found on the island, among the latter being the arbutus blossoms mentioned, which often attain the dimensions of a large tree. It has an evergreen leaf much larger than the arbutus found in England, and the bark is red, the outer-covering peeling off every year. This red bark in contrast with the laurel-like leaf is very beautiful. The tree has a white flower which is followed by berries, which are useful as food for the birds during the winter. The berries, several varieties of bush species, several honeysuckles, several dogwoods, and many other flowering shrubs are seen.

The devil's club is a most striking shrub, although it does not attain any great size. In winter the clubs are bare, but in summer they are covered with broad, beautiful leaves. They grow in tangled masses in the swamps, and as the bark and leaves are covered with tiny prickles that pierce the skin and remain there until they fester, the name is not inappropriate. In climbing through the forest a traveller sometimes finds the loose hillside giving way beneath his feet. There is a branch within reach which will save him from a fall, but if he recognises that his hands filled with prickles.

Of recent years trees and shrubs from other countries have been imported, and European weeds have come with civilization, so that dandelions, thistles, clover, and buttercups are common in the fields. There are also many herbaceous plants peculiar to this part of the world.

STRATEGICAL POSITION.

This is an outpost of Empire, but it will not always be an outpost. The time will come when it will be a centre of real strength, one of the chief fortresses of the Pacific Ocean. As the last century saw the development of the trade of the Atlantic, so will this century see the development of a much greater trade on the Pacific. Of this great trade Canada will command a large share, and she will need a naval force here to protect it.

It is the meeting point of East and West. We are joined to China and Japan by the ocean on which our great steamship lines sail. The Japanese are likely to be a world power. China is awakening, and this will be the danger point. On this point our energies must be focused, for if ever the East and the West shall clash, it will be to the forte of Equimail, to the warships that sail from these harbours, and to the men of the Anglo-Saxon race that people this island, that the Empire will look to maintain its supremacy. We have here many Radicals in politics, but with all their Radicalism they are Imperialists to the core, ready to die, if necessary, for their country, but preferring to live for their country and the Empire of which they are so proud.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 5.50 a.m.—Signals lowered. At 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably at the Formosa Channel Stations, the typhoon having recurred to the N.N.E. and reached the N.E. part of the Channel.

The depression lying over Manchuria is progressing Eastwards.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Strong monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

W. and S.W. Hongkong & Neighbourhood (winds strong)

(fair, equally)

Formosa Channel Cyclonic gales.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamba. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

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Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

July 18th, 1911.
The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Mei Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin	20
and prime cut	20
Han Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef	22
Shin Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef	22
Ngan Nam—Brest of Beef	15
Tong Yuk—Beef for soup	20
Ngau Yuk Pa—Beef Steak	22
Ngau Tok Ch'ong—Sausages	26
Ngau Lau—Bullock's Brains	9
Ngau Lau Lo—Bullock's Tongue	9
French each	5

MEAT.

Han Ngau Le—Bullock's Head	85
Han Ngau Le—Bullock's Heart	12
Ngau Kiu—Pork Head	18
Ngau In—Bullock's Kidney	8
Ngau Mer—Bullock's Tail	18
Ngau Kom—Bullock's Liver	12
Ngau Tu—Bullock's Liver	12
undressed	6

POULTRY.

Ngau Tani Tan Kok—Calves	1.00
Hoang Pa Kwat—Mutton Chop	1.00
Yong Pe—Leg of Mutton	22
Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder	20
Yong Iau—Sheep's Headset	50
Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart	6

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ANHUA, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 17th July—Shanghai 13th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINA, British str., 1,143, F. McCaffery, 17th July—Kwang-chow-wan 14th July, Salt-Butterfield & Swire.
DRYDALE, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 17th July—Bunkirk, and Swatow 16th July, Rice and General—C. S. S. N. Co.
DUMBEA, French str., 3,219, Catin, 17th July—Nakalama 8th July, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
GLENLOCHIE, British str., 2,997, E. T. Stalla, 17th July—Singapore 11th July, General—Sheau, Tomes & Co.
JOHANNES, German str., 952, M. Tipland, 17th July—Singapore and Hoihow 16th July, General—Johann & Co.
MIYAZAKI MARU, Japanese str., 5,370, T. Murai, 17th July—Yokohama and Shanghai 14th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NIPPON, Austrian str., 4,014, E. Tarabochia, 16th July—Singapore 10th July, General—Sander, Wieland & Co.
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 2,345, Tozawa, 17th July—Singapore 11th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
ZAFIRO, American str., 1,403, M. C. Smith, 17th July—Maula 14th July, General—Sheau, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
17th July.
Dumbea, French str., for Europe, &c.
Glenlochie, British str., for Amoy.
Haihan, British str., for Hoihow.
Helene, German str., for Swatow.
Saglio, German str., for Swatow.
Songkien, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES

17th July.
ANHUA, British str., for Canton.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Gor. str., for Hoihow.
CHINUA, British str., for Shanghai.
LUCHOW, British str., for Amoy.
MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., for Haiphong.
NAMSANG, British str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Anhui* reports: Strong N.E. winds to Chapel Island; light variable wind to port.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

For Dumbea, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. S. L. Lansell, Mr. Dunnottore Lagrave, Mr. M. Hartog, Peter Krumpf and Mr. Lauroe.
Per *Miyazaki Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Squirr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Benson, Capt. J. E. Dell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Norwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Murray, Mr. T. Yamada, Mr. M. Ishikawa, Mr. K. Kubo, Mr. Ueda, Mr. K. Staroshi, Mr. S. Hasagawa, Mr. Y. Kinoshita and Mr. Y. Konomatsu, for Singapore, Mr. J. Masso, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandy, Miss B. M. S. Mayly, Miss B. M. Sandy, Mr. S. Aswell, Mr. E. C. W. Goodwin, Mr. A. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yamaguchi, Mr. D. Datt, Mr. H. D. Malinoff, Mr. M. K. Mahon and Mr. T. R. Atchamor, for Colombo, Mr. M. National, for Port Said, Mr. S. Taubai; for Marselles, Mr. K. Miyake, for London, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hanson, Mrs. Honduras and Child, Mr. M. Hanley, Mr. G. Duncan, Mr. J. Lourie, Mr. H. Fowler and Mr. J. C. Leslie.

VESSELS EXPECTED

THE AMERICAN MAIL
The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left Nagasaki on the 13th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 20th.

The U.S. S. Co. str. *Korea* sailed from San Francisco on the 5th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nanking and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru*, sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 8th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL
The F. & A. str. *Alberta* left Sydney on the 5th inst., for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yawata Maru* (American Line), left Brisbane for this port via Ports on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 15th instant, of 6 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 2 p.m.

THE FRENCH MAIL
The M.M. str. *Yarra* left Saigon on the 15th instant, as is expected to arrive here to-day at 7 a.m., and will most likely leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

MERCHANT SHIPS
The N.Y.K. str. *Hirano Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 15th.

The M.M. str. *Yarra* left Saigon on the 15th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.

The str. *Sikyon* left Karatsu on the 9th inst. for Hongkong.

The "Bon" Line str. *Bentley* from Leith, Middlebrough, London left Singapore on the 13th instant for this port.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant from South America, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 1st prox.

The str. *Glenlochie* passed the Suez Canal on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 1st prox.

The Olof Wijk & Co. str. *Yeddo* left Port Said on the 6th instant, and is expected here on or about the 3rd prox.

The Barber Line str. *Satsuma* left New York on the 10th ultimo for Hongkong and Far East.

The Mogul Line str. *Brunei* left United Kingdom on the 30th ultimo for Hongkong via the Straits.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Valparaiso for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 29th September.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [929]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RD.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. Barrett.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 8th Aug.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Dainton.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 12th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERTA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Karborg.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Sticht.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 17th Aug.
HAVRE BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Foss.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 2d Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MIYASAKI MARU	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Murai.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILVA	Ger. str.	k. w.	E. F. Copé.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PEPSIA	Aus. str.	k. w.	Reuss.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Aug., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INTERCLYDE	Am. str.	—	Clinck.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER	On 21st Aug.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Grosch.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, AIRLIES, GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	Jas. Findlay.	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TANIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C. & PORTLAND, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Noda.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	Today, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irizawa.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ANHYKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens.	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	PERITA	Brit. str.	—	M. Winckler.	NISSHO YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	T. Sekino.	NISSHO YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekino.	NISSHO YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Koops.	JAPAN-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nishi.	DOYO KAISEI KAISHA	On 20th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell.	GILMAN & CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KLEIST	Brit. str.	—	E. Terabuchi.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To day.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	LINAN	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AMBERA	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Harris.	ANTWERP & BREMEN	On 20th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YEDDO	Swed. str.	—	T. H. Lissiman.	SOUTHAMPTON	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Wm. Lloyd Jones.	ANTWERP & BREMEN	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ALEXIA	Brit. str.	—	M. Melchers & Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	F. Andrews, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 26th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAIWONG	Brit. str.	—	Foldmann.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHOSUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Hubel.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	DALIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	2 h.	Van D. Jalink.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HACHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. Baddeley.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HANTAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KUSICHOW	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Ronch.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HAINAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HAITANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 2 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAMING	Brit. str.	2 h.	P. H. Rofts.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. W. Outerbridge.	BUTTER	

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELLI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	10 A.M. 20th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SAVAGE Capt. G. W. Cockman	Noon 22nd July	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOCOTRA	A. E. Andrews R.N.R.	About 27th July	Freight only.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, THE SIMLA NAG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith R.N.R.	About 26th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SARDINIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG AND HAINPHONG	"SUNGKIAO"	On 18th July, 9 A.M.
AMOY, NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
WEI CHENG AND TIENSIN	"TAMING"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	"ANHUL," "CHENAN," "LINAN"	On 20th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 22nd July, Night
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	"TEAN," "LINAN"	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINTAN"	On 27th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	Twice Weekly	
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Ample. Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAI FONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULED TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUL," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

Leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading issued to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.-Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$20 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911.

TELEPHONE 35
\$45 SINGLE and \$20 RETURN.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFAHETS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.
TAKING Cargos at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean
Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FO SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	S. R. SILVIA	22nd July
S. S. AMERIA	23rd July	
S. S. ALEXIA	9th Aug.	
S. S. RHEINFELS	25th Aug.	
FOB HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	S. S. LIBERIA	7th Aug.
FOB ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	S. S. SEGOVIA	12th Aug.
FOB HAYRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	S. S. SAXONIA	17th Aug.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	S. S. SILESIA	21st Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 20th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWAN	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 21st July, Noon.
TIENSIN, SWATOW, TSINGTAU	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 22nd July, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 2 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 29th July, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAHANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shantou and returning via Kobe (Izamal So) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargos on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo

Fientan & Newchwan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[15]

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 13th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	SATURDAY, 22nd July, at 5 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 26th July, at 1 P.M.

* The s.s. "Haiching" will not call at Swatow.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart

THURSDAY, 24th July, at 1 P.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent on the usual Rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPIK & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1911.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

EMPEROR JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES FOR EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
• AMERICA MARU	13,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon
• TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, Noon
• NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 13th, Noon
• CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, Noon

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN

FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and

HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 21st July, at Noon.

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All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN</p

TEPLITZ WATER

THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1911.

GUSTAV FEILER,
NETZSCHKAU i. VGTL.,
MANUFACTURER OF
**WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN
and UNION CASHMERES.**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1911.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Yarrow, with the French Mail, left Saigon on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The Delhi, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 2 a.m. The packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the air sea route on the 14th June and for despatch overland on the 21st June.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Hohbow and Haiphong	Sunghiang	Tuesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with lat fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)
		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Dumbea	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
		Thursday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
		Thursday, 18th, NOON.
		Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
		Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
		Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with lat fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)
		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.
		Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with lat fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration... 10.00 A.M. (No late fee.)
		Letters... 11.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, Printed Matter and Samples... 1.00 P.M.
		Registration... 1.00 P.M. (Registration, with lat fee of 10 cents, up to 1.15 P.M.)
		Letters... 1.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
		Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
		Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	America Maru	

TSingtan, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cheongking	
Europe & India via TUTICORIN (Late Letter, 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents).		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first Clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	
Hoikow, Tournon and Quinhoo	Chenan	
Macao		
Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	Empire	
Kwang, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Canada Maru	
Manila, Cebu and Ililo		
Swatow, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tianjin		
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		
IBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Fort Bayard and Haiphong		
Macao		
Shanghai		
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe		
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		
Pakhoi		
Fort Bayard and Haiphong		
Shanghai		
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow		
Shanghai		
SHIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow		
Shanghai		
Manila, Cebu and Ililo		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)		
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
Kwang, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma		

Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	
Shanghai, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle	Chenan	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Empire	
Kwang, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Canada Maru	

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 17th.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	1/98
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/94
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/94
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/94
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10
ON PARIS		
	Bank Bills, on demand	228
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	232
ON GERMANY		
	On demand	184
ON NEW YORK		
	Bank Bills, on demand	434
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	444
ON BOMBAY		
	Telegraphic Transfer	134
	Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA		
	Telegraphic Transfer	134
	Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI		
	Bank, at sight	74
	Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA		
	On demand	88
ON MANILA		
	On demand	88
ON SINGAPORE		
	On demand	77
ON BAHAMPS		
	On demand	108
ON SAIGON		
	On demand	1
ON BANGKOK		
	On demand	1
ON HANOI		
	On demand	84
ON SOVEREIGN		
	Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.00
	Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.40
	Bar Silver, per oz	24d.

SUBSIDARY COINS.

Per cent

Chinese	20 cents pieces	87.25 discount
Chinese	10 "	87.62 "
Hongkong	20 "	87.08 "
Hongkong	10 "	87.39 "

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge
and Felucca



A LUXURY TO

THE MAN

OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product on the above Company is the

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Milk

GUARANTEED
FULL CREAM.

LARGEST SALE

IN THE

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